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He comes into the world with an apparatus of sense and of intelligence that have long before birth diverged from the pre-human type. It is undeveloped, but not of low order. The infant's brain at birth, for instance, according to Donaldson, has its full number of cells. It has, as Flechsig shows, the same sense centers, the same vast and elaborate system of sensory and motor and association paths, specialized to the same purposes, the same great tracts of association or 'intellectual' centers, as an adult, and such as the most intelligent of the lower animals does not remotely approximate."

The pedagogical conclusions which the author draws from her study are apt and well worth perusal by teachers of older pupils, as well as by mothers.

Almost the only organization which appears in Professor Dearborn's book comes at the end in the form of some inductions, a chronological epitome of development, an alphabetical arrangement of first appearances, and an index. Such a book is valuable mainly as a source-book of material, and is to be treated as such. One cannot hope to obtain a coherent view of mental development merely by reading it. As a record of observations it has the value that comes from the fact that the observations were made by a scientifically trained observer. The author's interests are quite largely in the direction of physiology, as his comments indicate. On the mental side he makes what seems to the writer unnecessarily free use of the subconscious hypothesis. The book on the whole is valuable mainly to the advanced student of child psychology as a source of raw material.

FRANK N. FREEMAN

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Commercial Geography. By EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1910. Pp. 455+xlvi. Illustrated. With "Exercises and References," separately printed (32 pp.).

This is a distinctly admirable handling of a difficult subject. It shows throughout marked sanity of judgment and breadth of information. The plan is regional as opposed to topical; but this is modified by an opening 97 pages on "The Growth and Factors of Commerce," and a final chapter on "World Industries." It is regional, also, as opposed to national; the United States being treated as several sections, the Scandinavian countries together, etc. Account is taken of the mental, moral, and physical characteristics of the peoples as well as of material conditions, and they are handled with great insight and intelligence. An educational rigidity is given to the whole structure by the similarity of the treatment of the several regions. The illustrations are strikingly well selected. The maps are well conceived but badly executed, and many of them are too small. The index is good. The exercises seem suggestive, and the references are well up to date, being at the same time possibly defective in ignoring older standard or classical works.

A book of such scope is naturally not equally strong at every point. The treatment of the South is unsatisfactory from the early statement that "the original planters were largely English gentry" (p. 130) through the inadequate account of the "Cotton Belt" (pp. 136-37). The account of Italy is both uninformed and not up to date (pp. 370-76). The account of Great Britain is relatively briefer than its importance would justify (pp. 398-406). The develop-

ment of internal water-transportation in Germany is neglected, while the much less important French system is well treated (pp. 394-95). Agricultural education and investigation in the Middle West are not mentioned, while the importance of commercial education is insisted on at every opportunity (pp. 306, 373, 384, 416, 418). The significant distinctions between the amount of agricultural products per hand and per acre are brought out only inferentially and in one instance (pp. 302-3).

The book as a whole, however, deserves hearty recommendation.

Industrial Studies. United States. By NELLIE B. ALLEN. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910. Pp. xii+335.

The value of this book depends less on its positive excellence than on the absence of competition in the field. A general estimate would be that the book is the best on its particular subject, but that it is decidedly not as good as it ought to be. It is a little uncertain as to just what type of student it is intended for. In character it is distinctly too juvenile for the high school, and leaves that gap still to be filled, as, in the opinion of the reviewer, Miss Coman's similar book is somewhat too difficult for the high-school student. The book contains a great deal of information relating to all kinds of subjects, and it does not seem to have sufficient backbone to give vitality to this information. The information might be tied down to the geography, but as a matter of fact the method of treatment can scarcely leave a clear geographical notion in the mind of the student, unless his previous knowledge of locational geography is much better than that of students with whom the reviewer has come in contact. The method also rejects the division into agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and transportation, which might have been made, and in this absence of differentiation transportation and manufacturing decidedly suffer. The text calls for somewhat more knowledge of economics than it supplies, and it gives no historical perspective. The information which it conveys is for the most part correct, but there are some errors of importance. In the chapter on fruit there is a discussion of apples, but no mention of the development of the apple industry in the Northwest. In the chapter on cotton there is no mention of the use of coal in New England cotton factories (p. 62). The main strength of the book is that it gives good and rather interesting stories of the following industries: cotton, sugar, fruit, wheat, corn, coal, iron, gold and silver, cattle and beef, sheep and wool, lumbering, and fishing. The illustrations are fairly good, and quite numerous.

To sum up, it seems to the reviewer that this book is suited to grade-school students, that it has not sufficient backbone to be studied by itself, but that it would be useful in connection with a course in geography.

CARL RUSSELL FISH

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Readings in American Government and Politics. By CHARLES A. BEARD. New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. xxiii+624. \$1.90 net.

This book is one of many of a similar kind that have appeared in recent years, compiled for the purpose of saving teachers and students the trouble